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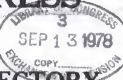
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**THE
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File
Under
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X In honor of a man
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X Graham MacLean

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#3



*Magazines and Radio Criticism

BY ROBERT J. LANDRY

*Reprinted by *National Association
of Broadcasters*

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
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Mr. Gandy	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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THE "FREE PRESS"

PORTRAIT OF
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61-7034-2-13
#5

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY SLATE, CHOSEN BY UNIT DELEGATES, DESERVES YOUR SUPPORT

CONGRESS
SEP 4 3 1978
COPY
CHANGE & GIFT DIVISION

The election of delegates to this year's National Convention of the American Newspaper Guild at Memphis finds two slates of candidates before New York Guild members, and a situation has arisen within the Guild that makes frank speaking in the contest necessary.

The signers of this statement strongly urge that you vote for the slate nominated by the Representative Assembly. We do this in the interest of the Guild's welfare and on the basis of the records of these nominees during the past year in contract negotiations, in organizing the unorganized, and in handling grievances and participating in other unit activity.

A glance at the past year shows it has been one of the most fruitful in the history of the New York Guild. New contracts signed brought to 22 the number of papers and news agencies now in contractual relationship with the local Guild . . . four new contracts, including one with the New York bureau of the Associated Press, were signed in the first three months of 1940 . . . salary gains in the past year were more than \$210,000, boosting wage increases the New York Guild has obtained in six years to well over \$1,000,000, which cumulatively means \$1,000,000 more each year for New York newspaper employees . . . new highs have been established in severance pay . . . job security provisions have become more common and more effective . . . dues collections, despite a series of 30 assessments, improved steadily, with a new all-time peak achieved in March.

The Assembly candidates, chosen by majority vote, represent all the big units, and come from among that large group of active Guild men and women chiefly responsible for the past year's advances. We are confident that it has the support of the great majority of the New York Guild membership.

The rival slate, put in the field by petition, has behind it a bloc that calls itself the "Progressives" and that publishes at intervals a paper called "The Guild Progressive"—a faction whose conduct, whether by design or otherwise, threatens to make our union subservient to interests outside the Guild.

Heading this bloc is Ferdinand Lundberg, a free-lance writer who has not been employed on a newspaper for more than three years, who lacks firsthand knowledge of the needs and problems of working newspaper men and women and who for long held aloof from all Guild activity. Until the very moment of this contest he elected to remain in the background, working chiefly through a front man, Oliver Pilat of the Post.

Lundberg and Pilat know very well what they are up to. So do some of the others on their slate, such as Harry Lopatin of the Forward; Max Danish, editor of Justice, monthly publication of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Victor Riesel (nominee for alternate), assistant editor of the New Leader, a Socialist weekly. Others entered by the "Progressives," including John Chamberlain of Fortune and Herman Dinsmore of the Times, are obviously window-dressing.

What are the Guild records of these candidates?

Lundberg has no recent record. Only now, years after he left the Herald-Tribune, is the unit on that paper showing a real effort to organize to obtain the benefits of collective bargaining.

Dinsmore, although a member of the New York Executive Committee, attended only three of the Committee's 27 meetings in the past 16 months; the last at which he appeared was in June, 1939. He has been conspicuously diffident during a determined organizing drive on the Times this year.

Pilat, mouthpiece through which an uninterrupted flow of innuendo, distortion and outright falsehood has been directed since last Fall at the elected representatives of the units, has been ineffective in a matter that should be one of the first obligations of every Guild leader: organizing the unorganized on his own paper.

Chamberlain accepted chairmanship of the organizing committee in his own unit a year ago on the specific understanding that no work would be asked of him. He was out of town part of the time, but did no work even when here. He was elected a member of the Representative Assembly last December. He has attended just one of the 7 Assembly meetings held since then.

Unable to run on their records, or offer a constructive Guild program, or show that the present leadership of our union has done other than an able job, the "Progressives" have falsely cried out that the Guild is Communist-controlled. They have raised this issue because they have no other way of winning support.

The New York Guild is not controlled by Communists, they know it is not, and employ this false issue in the way it is usually employed—by people who have no other.

4-7554-2 X-PN 4888 P6

#6

"FOR WHAT THE HELL SHOULD WE APOLOGIZE?"

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
3
SEP 13 1978
EXCHANGE & GIFT DIVISION



speech delivered by

MARK ETHRIDGE

publisher: The Courier-Journal and The Louisville (Ky.) Times

before the Oklahoma Democratic State Convention

MAY 15, 1944

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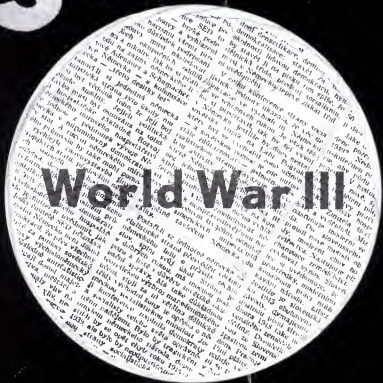
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The Inside Story Of
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The Press-Made Man
In The White House



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By FRANK R. KENT,
August Number American Mercury Magazine.

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**THE
TREASON
OF
THE PRESS**



**AMERICAN
TRUTH SOCIETY**

JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY, Pres.
1133 Broadway, New York City

61-7539-2-1679

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#10

S O U V E N I R P R O G R A M

SEVENTH ANNUAL

Daily Worker

Morning Freiheit
and

Young Worker



B A Z A A R

OCTOBER

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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

49th Street and Eighth Avenue

New York City

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SECTION 15 COM. PARTY

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MIDDLE BRONX

TERRITORIAL

OFFICE

'DAILY WORKER'

FIRST

ANNUAL

CONCERT AND DANCE

SAT. EVE., JUNE 30th, 1934

*Williamson

X-PN 4899
IN 42 D3

#12

DO YOU KNOW?



SEP 13 1978
COPY
EXCHANGE & GIFT DIVISION

- ... That big events are taking place today in the labor movement?
- ... That which we have advocated for years is becoming a reality?

Millions of new workers are being organized for the first time. The victories of the auto and steel workers, in which we Communists played an active part, has stimulated tremendous masses of workers to organize. New unions are being built. American labor is feeling its power. All this will change the whole character of the labor movement. It is opening up the greatest opportunities for our Party.

The Communist Party places as its central task NOW the completion of the job of organizing the unorganized. This will help unite labor and rally around it a power to defeat reaction and fascism.

61-7559-2-1715

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61-7587-2 X-PN4899
N42D3

The Daily Worker #15

Heir to the Great Tradition



by
MORRIS U. SCHAPPES

Daily Worker · 1944 · Five Cents

THE

GUILTY - PV4879
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 Granted in Philadelphia

PAGE TWO

Day Week.

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The authors are grateful to the National Science Foundation for support of this work under Grant No. DMR-80-19767.

61-7534-2-5467

Call to a Conference...



#15

IN SUPPORT OF THE DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER CIRCULATION CAMPAIGN

In the post-election days, the American people will be faced with the need to make decisions on national and international questions that will determine the future course of humanity. Clarity on these issues will be indispensable in order to achieve correct policies.

During the election campaign, the unrepresentative and unscrupulous character of the press in America was exposed more thoroughly than ever. The overwhelming majority of the newspapers fed the American people with an unheard of diet of confusion and distortion. Even such win-the-war, pro-Roosevelt papers like *PM* and the *New York Post* yielded to defeatist pressure. Through appeasement of reaction and through red-baiting, they took positions that were inimical to the interests of the Nation, and the labor movement. They simply encouraged the demagoguery of the Dewey-Bricker machine.

This emphasizes the vital part that can and must be played by the *Daily Worker* and *The Worker*. Their role of clarifying issues, of bringing honest, overall, analytical treatment of important world and local events, is indispensable for the understanding of the American people. And in particular, clubs and members of the Communist Political Association

cannot live and work without the *Daily Worker* and *The Worker*.

The circulation of our press is small compared to the population. But in reaching the hands of active mass leaders in communities, trade unions and mass organizations, these papers exert an influence over vast numbers of people that cannot be measured purely by circulation figures.

If, however, the *Daily Worker* and *The Worker* are to play their role in the coming period, their circulation must be broadened among those sections of the population where it will do the most good, among the most advanced people in the labor and progressive movements.

Toward this end we propose to give maximum support to the six-week campaign being launched by *The Worker* on November 19 for increasing its circulation by 22,000. To organize our forces for this circulation campaign we are calling a conference, which, while national in scope, will concentrate especially on the Eastern Seaboard states. Earl Browder, President of the CPA, and Editor-in-Chief of the *Daily Worker* and *The Worker*, will make the main report. This conference will take place at the

FRATERNAL CLUBHOUSE, 110 West 48th St., New York, N. Y.

on SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1944, at 11:00 A. M.

The representation to this Conference shall be as follows:

New York: From each Club shall come a delegation of three—the Club President, the person in charge of the press and the Educational Director. In addition, all members of all County Executives.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Connecticut: 20 delegates from each state, including the State Secretary.

New England and Maryland—District of Columbia: 5 delegates from each, including the State Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois: 2 delegates from each, including the State Secretary.

EARL BROWDER WILL BEGIN HIS REPORT PROMPTLY AT 11:00 A.M. *Please Come on Time.*

Fraternally yours,



COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

JOHN WILLIAMSON, *National Secretary*

GILBERT GREEN, *President, CPA of N. Y.*



#16

IS YOUR NEWSPAPER FIGHTING FOR YOU?



You judge a friend not by the way he pats you on the back, or by the junk he gives you as gifts in happy days. You judge a friend by the advice he gives you to avoid trouble, and by the way he acts when trouble hits you!

The same goes for a newspaper. It can be a helpful friend. Or it can be a dangerous enemy. It's got influence and power for good or evil. And it's got to be judged by the way it acts, not by the promises it makes.

Well, how about it? You're a worker. You live in a country where big business is your boss. You hear talk about raising the standard of living, and you've got trouble making ends meet on the wages you get. America needs 60,000,000 jobs, but you've got trouble keeping one steady job for yourself. You send a man to Congress to represent you, and he fights to remove corporation taxes, while you keep paying income taxes you can't afford. You want peace after this bloody war against fascism, but your government goes around acting tough to your friends in other countries, and being friendly to your enemies.

Troubles, eh? Plenty of them. But you've got what it takes to fight them off. You've got your union. It fights for your economic demands. It has begun to fight for your political rights. And it is doing a fine job. But you need to know the truth of what goes on around you. You and your union need lots of active support. You've got to tell the vast majority of the country, who are not members of unions, about your case so that you can win allies.

Where do you turn? To the newspapers. And what do you get?

THE STORY OF A LABOR STRUGGLE

Take an example. New York recently had a strike of longshoremen. Without a doubt they are one of the most exploited sections of American labor. Besides the dangerous,

61-7551-2-2051

1-PN4899
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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

For Organizing the Unorganized

Organizing Unorganized Is Task in Drive for Victory

For An Immediate Drive to Organize the Steel Industry
CONVENTION DECISIONS OF STEEL UNION CAN BE BASIS FOR SUCCESSFUL DRIVE (1933)

Issue of Industrial Union Rises Out of Lives of Workers (1936)

FORD SIGNS C.I.O. UNION SHOP (1944)

For Social Security-Full Employment

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1936 (1936)
WORKERS, JOBLESS! ALL DEMONSTRATE ON MARCH 6!

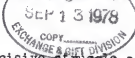
FIGHT FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE (1935)

60,000 DEMAND JOBS AT CIO RALLY (1945)
CIO 'BIG 3' LAUNCH WAGE RAISE DRIVE (1945)

DAILY WORKER #17

35 east 12th st., New York 3, N.Y. ALGONQUIN 4-7954
December 27, 1945

Dear Friend:



X-PN4899
IN42 D3

The Labor movement has entered into decisive struggle against the open-shoppers and other anti-labor elements of our country. This struggle will determine whether our country will return to the conditions of the '20s and '30s, or whether it will steer a course of maintaining living standards and make possible relative prosperity.

Today, there is confusion among the people with regard to the position of Labor, primarily due to the garbling of facts by the press of the country.

To overcome this the Daily Worker will publish a series of articles, "Ammunition for the Wage Struggle", written by George Morris, its labor editor. The purpose of the series will be to arm the Labor Movement with the facts to prove the justice of its fight, to prove that labor's fight is the nation's fight and is in the interests of all sections of the people. The articles will be concise summaries of facts underlying the basic factors. They will include the following subjects:

1. What has happened to the pay envelope?
2. What is the basic minimum decency standards as established by authoritative studies?
3. How is the national income affected by a shrinkage of wages?
4. How wages lag behind profits.
5. What is happening to the cost of living? How does it affect the economic situation.
6. What is happening to unemployment compensation, to savings?
7. What are the 1945 perspectives for profits?
8. Labor and the national welfare — a comparison of the trends now with that of the '20s.
9. The farmers' stake in the wage question.
10. What is the alternative perspective to higher wages? A reminder of the '20s and '30s. How the proposals of the open shoppers and anti-labor elements smack of that period.

The series will contain vital facts, will cite outstanding sources, including the findings of the cooperative research venture of the UAW, UMWMA and Steel Workers. The series will begin in The Worker, Sunday, January 6, 1946 and will continue daily thereafter.

May we suggest that your organization order a regular daily bundle? We believe it will contain material of extreme value. Prices for bundles of a minimum of 10 copies are 3¢ per copy for the Daily Worker, and 7¢ per copy for The Worker (Sunday edition).

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL BARRON
Public Relations Director

ang;ny;cio

61-7559-2-2027

"THE TRUTH IN THE NEWS"

3 GM HEADS GOT \$1,169,080 BUT CAN'T AFFORD RAISES

By JOHN MELDON

Three top General Motors executives who scorned auto workers' demands for a 30 percent increase, were revealed yesterday as among the nation's ten highest-salaried moguls for the year ending 1944.



WILSON

Blistering comment must have swept the icy UAW picket lines as auto workers learned that GM president C. E. Wilson and GM executive vice-presidents Ormond E. Hunt and Albert Bradley had a combined take of \$1,169,080. Wilson's salary grab alone amounted to \$459,041!

Hunt got \$359,519.

Bradley raked in \$350,519.

Wilson, tough agent of the duPont monopolists in the auto industry, is the man who indignantly slapped down the appeal of thousands of auto workers and their families for a 30 percent wage increase with the counter-demands:

- That labor increase its work-week from 40 to 45 hours.
- That auto workers take an 8 to 10 percent increase and like it.
- That the auto union gang up with GM and pass a price increase on the consuming public.

The ten top-salary list was issued by the U.S. Treasury. However, no mention was made of additional income of the GM chiefs in the form of "bonuses" or from GM stocks.

WHAT WORKERS EARN

This reporter, in talking to scores of GM strikers in Tarrytown, N. Y., Linden and Harrison, N. J., learned that the average take-home pay of GM workers was about \$42 during the war. It is far less now because of loss of overtime.

Listen to William Ponanski, GM striker at the Harrison, N. J., Hyatt Bearing plant: "The fact is that GM employs desperately need this 30 percent increase. I averaged \$40 weekly in take-home pay and have two dependents to support." Or what does Wilson, Hunt and Bradley think about Patsy Tobla, another Harrison GM worker who supports

two kids and who says: "My average take-home during the war was only \$38."

GM strikers, in the main, had very small resources to fall back upon when they fired the opening broadside in American labor's battle for a minimum wage for a minimum standard of existence. Undoubtedly Messrs. Wilson, Hunt and Bradley were annoyed at the Treasury's public listing of their particular "take," but the Treasury's action was simply one of the contradictions of capitalism.

The vast machinery of capitalism requires a tremendous amount of bookkeeping, public announcements of debentures due, accrued interest on stock and other folderol—to keep it all "legal."

THE SAME GRAB

The Treasury report, incidentally, uses the term "intake" in referring to salaried incomes. The underworld rackets, more blunt in their fleecing of the people, use the term "take." It is one and the same thing.

There are other fabulous salaries listed by the Treasury, such as Louis B. Mayer's \$908,070. Mayer is a movie executive. (Employees at Mayer's M-G-M studios on the West coast recently had to face brass knuckles, fire hoses and imported Chicago thugs when they tried to get a few dollars more, if you recall.)

Other huge salaried people, exclusive of famous motion picture stars were:

Thomas J. Watson, president, International Business Machine Corp., \$425,549; Walter Wanger, Universal Picture producer, \$409,928; John B. Hawley, Jr., executive of the Northern Ordnance Co., of Minnesota, who "earned" \$400,000.

General Motors strikers are asking wage increases of approximately 30 percent. The national average for GM workers is \$1.12 an hour. Thousands earn much less—around 80 cents an hour. However, the 30 percent demand amounts to a little more than \$2.00 daily. GM's Wilson, Hunt, Bradley and big stockholders refuse. But Wilson, Hunt and Bradley alone had a combined salary income of \$1,169,080!

This is a picture of American capitalism in all its unashamed nakedness.

Reprinted from Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, December 13, 1945

Committee to Sponsor the DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER 1945 Fund Campaign

#19

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ROCKWELL KENT, Chairman

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REV. F. H. SMYTH
Superior Society of the Catholic Commonwealth.
MOSES SOYER
Author.
RAPHAEL SOYER
Artist.

Dear Friend:

We appeal to you as a subscriber to The Worker. It is your paper and you deserve an accounting.

The Daily Worker and The Worker had a deficit of \$100,000 in 1944. This deficit could have been avoided if these papers would change their policy and forget the deepest interests of the people. They would then be able to get the advertising that make other newspapers huge financial outfits.

But then you wouldn't want to read The Worker. It would be no different from other papers, and our nation would become a mass of confusion. Our security would be endangered. And the things for which our boys are fighting might be lost to us.

That's why we appeal to you, who know, read and value The Worker. We know the readers. They are workers, farmers, white collar people, small businessmen who want a better world and look to The Worker to help them find the way to get it. They are the common people.

To them, \$100,000 is a lot of money when it's all in one lump. But if each subscriber gave a minimum of \$1 (and more if you can afford it), it would go a long way in solving the problem without too much sacrifice.

To refresh your memory, read Earl Browder's report on what the Daily Worker and The Worker have been doing. And then use the coupon on the last page. Do it now so we can save time and energy, and concentrate on the political struggles ahead.

Sincerely yours,

Rockwell Kent
Rockwell Kent
Chairman

DR. DIRK J. STRUIK
Mass. Institute of Technology.
WOLF WINER
Chairman, Local 56, ILGWU, AFL.
DR. EDA LOU WALTON
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Exec. Sec., District 4, UERMWA, CIO.

(Organizations listed for identification only)

Browder Tells How 'Worker' Will Spur Greater Unity

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Following is the text of the speech of Earl Browder at The Worker conference yesterday:

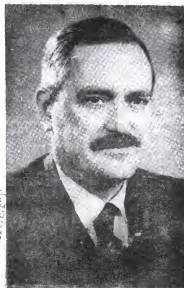
Friends: It is very good to see such a well organized response to the call for this conference; it is a sign that you represent a body of men and women and a movement which fully appreciate the high importance of the task which has been set here—the consolidation and expansion of our press.

We have just gone through a great battle, one of the key points in the whole world struggle. We met the attack of all the concentrated forces of reaction in this country, of the enemies of our nation's war effort, of the forces of dissatisfaction of all the combined grievances which could be channeled into the attack of this reactionary camp. We met the supreme challenge to the whole future of our country and of the world and we threw it back; we defeated it.

That is a turning point. But it is not yet victory. Now the fight must be continued in a new way, so that we shall establish the guarantees that the camp of reaction cannot bid for power again in our country. We must consolidate and extend this national unity that was built up in this election struggle and make it an ever growing power to secure the carrying through in life of all those policies that are necessary to win the war as quickly as possible, to establish a durable peace and to return the world and our country to peace on a higher level, by securing the full utilization of our national economy, full employment and full production.

The nation in its majority is united on these objectives; even the reactionaries have to pay lip service to these objectives in their very attack upon the practical carrying through of the policies required to reach these objectives.

So, we have the conditions in which it is possible to consolidate the growing unity in this country. It is necessary to emphasize



EARL BROWDER

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this because many people, in one form or another, look upon the post-election period as one of demobilization of our forces or the breaking up of the unity that was achieved in the elections.

Our perspective is the opposite of that — no demobilization, no breaking up of the unity achieved; rather, further mobilization, further organization and further extension and consolidation of that unity. It is possible. It is possible if all of us do those things which our circumstances and the development of our work place before us as our next task. It is not going to be easy; it is a struggle, it is a war and has to be won. But it is possible. And we are setting ourselves difficult but possible tasks.

Some people think that because 80 percent of the press supported Dewey and Dewey lost, that that means the press is not important; the press is not influential any more; the press goes one way, the country goes another; we can disregard the press. That is a grave mistake. In order to understand how grave a mistake it is, just imagine how far Dewey would have gotten if he had not had 80 percent of the nation's press. It is clear that without this overwhelming majority of the daily

newspapers of America, there would have been no threat of the reactionary camp to our country at all. That threat was created basically by the power of the press, and that press was so powerful that against the will of the nation it could mobilize 20 million votes. That is a terrific power—to mobilize 47 percent of the nation's voters against the future of the nation, against the road of progress. That is a terrific power.

But that portion of the press which was on the side of progress was even more influential than the other press. That is another thing to remember. And the importance of the press that is on the side of progress and democracy becomes greater and greater as the struggle develops and as we get to the more difficult and crucial moments of the whole fight.

Especially I want to emphasize the tremendous importance of The Worker. The Worker has a circulation that, in comparison with that of the great press of reaction in America, is insignificant. It is hardly to be seen in comparison with the tens and millions of great, bulky papers spread out every day all over this land. The Worker is small in bulk, and, in the number of copies that circulate in terms of absolute figures, it is insignificant. But to get an idea of how key, how indispensable a role The Worker played, just look back over the past year that led up to this and ask yourselves, was there a single newspaper in America in that whole period of a year that conducted anything like a systematic, enlightening clarification and exposition of the policies that were proved to be necessary to win this election for the people, except The Worker and the Daily Worker? I challenge anyone to show me another paper which understood this fight from the beginning and pointed the way clearly, undeviatingly, unhesitatingly, from beginning to end. There is no other among all the papers that supported the President.

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WE live in a rapidly changing world. Every headline comes closer to home. That is why thousands of discriminating people eagerly turn to the Daily Worker for the news. Only in the Daily Worker do they find stimulating and ACCURATE accounts of developments at home and abroad.

EXPERT coverage of Capitol Hill...the National Labor Relations Board... W.P.A. ... taxes... housing... peace... fascist threats in South America....

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2617 14th Street, N.W.
712 17th Street, N. W.

Safeway Bus Station - 12th & N.Y. Av.
Star Cart - 11th & Penna. Avenue
National Press Bldg. - 14th & F
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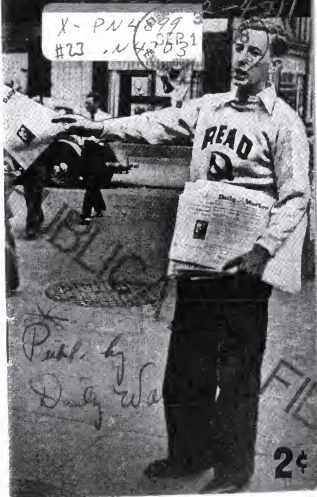


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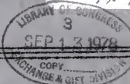
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OUR VOICES MUST BE HEARD



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#26

DRAFT CONTROL TASKS

DOUBLE
THE
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OF THE
Daily Worker.

BYNOV. 7th.

" THE ANSWER IS CLEAR "

- " The whole Party must make a review of the work of every unit and committee in relation to Daily Worker circulation.
- " We must find out who it is that is holding us back.
- " We must convince such comrades to change their attitude and their work.
- " Unless we do this we do not deserve the honorable title we have taken upon ourselves.
- " Our name of Communist Party presupposes an organization ready and able to reach the masses, especially in the basic industries, with our daily message.
- " Let every party unit discuss this experience.
- " Let each one report to us its experience in solving this problem."

EARL BROWDER
General Secretary,
Communist Party, U.S.A.

IT'S A FUNNY THING!

A N ELECTRICAL worker on the picket line carries a newspaper in his pocket.

Up on the empty-umph floor of the executive office building sits the hard-faced man who denies him and his family a decent wage.

He is the Man Behind the Desk, the employer, the watchdog of the corporation.

It is a funny thing.

The picket and his enemy read the same newspapers.

The guy who asks for decent food for his kids and the profit-greedy boss who says "No"—they both drink in the same ideas from the same newspapers.

It doesn't add up. We can understand why the boss reads his own press.

The newspapers take-sides in the fight. They side with the Man Behind the Desk every time.

Reprinted from THE WORKER,

Issued by N. Y. STATE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY— 35 E. 12th St., N. Y.

But why does the man on the picket line open his mind to the propaganda of his enemy?

Why does he even go so far as to PAY for the privilege of having his mind poisoned by the ideas of the people who say "No!" to his demand for economic security?

The man who carries a picket sign ought not to read the papers that his enemy reads. Any more than the Man Behind the Desk would carry a picket sign.

This paper is on the side of the pickets. It is on the side of the working class, now and always.

Don't waste your money buying the ideas of your economic and political enemy. Buy the newspaper of your own class. Read the Daily Worker and The Worker.

THE WORKER, 50 East 12th St. New York 3, N. Y.
Please enter my subscription to the newspaper that fights for me. I am enclosing money to cover the time checked below:

☐ 1 year.....\$2.50 ☐ 6 months.....\$1.50

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The Press and America's Future

By EARL BROWDER, Editor-in-Chief

Following is the full text of an address delivered yesterday at the Daily Worker press conference:

It is a great encouragement to those of us who are directly responsible for The Worker and the Daily Worker to see such a broad and enthusiastic response to this Conference in support of our papers. This proves to us that we are succeeding more and more in our aim to serve effectively the broadest progressive and democratic forces in American public life. It is a fact that our papers play an indispensable role in the life of the nation as a whole, and especially in the labor movement which is the democratic backbone of the nation.

This fact is being demonstrated with special clarity in relation to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations. In this Conference it is the supreme national interest of America to cement solidly our ties with our Allies, and first of all with Britain and the Soviet Union as the nucleus around which alone there is any prospect for the establishment of a stable world family of nations.

Unfortunately, the dominant commercial press, including not only the defeatist and appeasement sector of Hearst, McCormick, Patterson & Co. but also most of the papers which have supported the war effort, are playing fast and loose with this supreme national interest in an irresponsible manner that is most disquieting.

In the past weeks these newspapers of all political shades have allowed themselves to be swept into a riot of anti-Soviet incitement in the very moment of glorious victory for the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition; they have not hesitated to present to the American people a picture of the San Francisco Conference and its issues which is basically false, which is a gross caricature of reality, which is highly damaging to America, which is a slanderous misrepresentation of the position of our own Government.

If we believe this newspaper caricature of San Francisco, for example, we would think that our American delegation had a fixed scheme for the organization of the Conference, arrived at without consultation with the Soviet Union, and felt insulted and aggrieved to find that the Soviet delegation had a different conception of the question. Behind the anti-Soviet surface of this caricature is a more serious libel against our own Government. It accuses Mr. Stettinius and his colleagues of an irresponsible attitude toward our Soviet allies, of assuming an arrogant attitude which would make impossible any agreement on the larger and more difficult political problems. There is no doubt that this picture is false. We can be absolutely certain that the American delegation never had any other thought than that of full consultation with all

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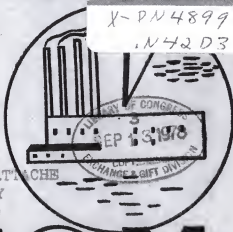


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Daily Worker

#31

on the



OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

ATOM BOMB

Reprint of three articles by

Prof. J. B. S. HALDANE, F.R.S.
S. LILLEY, M.Sc., Ph.D.
WILLIAM RUST

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by *Gabriel*
AND OUR WAR BABIES



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The People's WAR has had a "Bad Press"

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50,000 New Readers



NOW IT CAN BE DONE!

THE *New* METHOD
OF BUILDING A MASS CIRCULATION

The Newsstand Coupon Book

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C-A

DAILY WORKER #37

thirty-five east 12th st., N. Y. Algonquin 4-7954



Dear Reader:

The eyes of every liberty-loving American are anxiously turned toward the Eastern Front, where, in the words of the Dean of Canterbury, "the destinies of mankind are staked."

Perhaps you, like so many other anti-fascists, live from communi-
that the Soviet people have the weapons, the leadership, the morale
NOT KNOWING.

communique, hoping
em through—**BUT**

We think the issue is far too important—involving as it does t
dependence of our own country—to be left to hope and conjecture.

We respectfully submit that you owe it to yourself **TO KNOW**
bayonets—what manner of men bear them—what convictions sustain th

national indepen-
is forged Soviet

You will find some of this priceless information in the Dean's book.

But for a day-to-day report on those "principles and forces" which led the Dean to write that
"the final victory can never be in doubt," we suggest that you read the Daily and Sunday Worker,
nationally recognized as the newspapers best informed on Soviet affairs.

In addition to the regular wire services, the Daily and Sunday Worker carry voluminous
correspondence from the battlefronts, the guerrilla areas, the factories and fields. You will get
to know the men inside the uniforms, the women who are playing so prominent a part in the
defense of the country, the cultural workers who are fighting with pen and brush.

The Sunday Worker has a special supplement containing cables and analytical articles from
the main battlefronts and the far-flung "V-fronts." And you can make this test: compare the Sun-
day Worker's coverage of the conquered countries — not the "handouts" from the chancelleries
but the really vital news from the cottages — with that of any other newspaper.

Domestic affairs are covered with the same thoroughness in the columns of the Daily and
Sunday Worker. For daily information on what the anti-fascist forces in America are doing to
combat Hitlerism at home and abroad—you will find these papers indispensable.

Buy a copy today from your newsstand. For a subscription or further information write the
Daily Worker, 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

When you have read a few issues, checking the paper's conclusions against life itself, you
will find, we believe, that these newspapers not only report and analyze the news but foresee and
forewarn with scientific exactness.

EDITORS AND STAFF,

Daily and Sunday Worker.

"THE TRUTH IN THE NEWS"

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#38

FIVE



"HOW TO BUILD
THE DAILY WORKER"

"WHAT THE JEW HOPES FOR IN THE POST-WAR WORLD"

X-PN4900
N 3

BY: DR. STEPHEN L. WISE

#39

at the conference of: THE NATION ASSOCIATES - on
AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN LASTING PEACE

Hotel Astor, New York City, October 7, 1944

I am so glad this is a non-partisan meeting. I was afraid it might not be and that it would finally balance things and not commit anybody to anything. But I feel sure, after hearing Freda Kirchwey and Mr. Moon, that I am in exactly the company in which I wish to be.

I wonder whether I can illustrate, in rather melancholy fashion, what we Jews hope for by telling you the story of that wretched Jewish refugee who went to a steamship

forwarding office in Lisbon after months of weary pilgrimage. And he asked about many countries and nearly every continent, and he was told again and again, "Sorry, but you can't go there without a passport, and you have none, have you?"

"No."

"You have no visa?"

"No."

The poor Jew spun the globe around a dozen times and finally he said to the shipping man, "Is there nowhere else?"

That is the justified mood of many Jews in the world. Remembering that the Jew today is homeless, suffers from actual political, physical homelessness in all the lands of the earth, excepting our own country, the Soviet Union, Britain, liberated France, and the satellite countries as they one after the other begin to be freed; what is our hope? What are the possible solutions of the

Remarks made from the floor by: DR. ALBERT SIDIARD

at the NATION ASSOCIATES conference on:

#40

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN
LASTING PEACE

Hotel Astor, New York City, October 7th, 1944

I represent France Forever, the French organization which since June, 1940, followed General De Gaulle and his liberal movement. It has been said that at least at the present time there are three great powers in the world, Russia, the United States of America, and, a little behind, Great Britain. The question is this: what is going to happen to the world under the leadership of these two or three big nations? Well, there is no question that at the

present time for a certain time after the end of the war, the world will be in such a condition that the power of these three leading nations will keep up. But Professor Kirk himself has said that the power of Russia balances the power of the United States, and that just a little behind, and not up to par, comes Great Britain.

It is obvious that, after all, Russia, the United States and even Great Britain altogether represent just a small part of the whole world.

Now, it is obvious at the same time that some day, if they balance each other, they are going to try to influence people and make friends. This is typically human. Now, where are we going to find our friends, and how are we going to influence people; and this, after all, is just foreign policy. It is diplomacy and foreign policy.

Well, there is a point which has been magnificently emphasized by Bishop Oxnham, and it is this: That the foreign policy of these democracies must be based upon the ideas and

Remarks made from the floor by: DR. ALBERT SIMARD

at the NATION ASSOCIATES conference on:

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN
LASTING PEACE

Hotel Astor, New York City, October 7th, 1944

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Remarks made from the floor by: DR. ALBERT EHRHARD

at THE NATION ASSOCIATES Conference on:
AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY TO BRING AND MAINTAIN
LASTING PEACE

#42

Hotel Astor, New York City, October 7th, 1944
(Saturday evening session)

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It is obvious that, after all, Russia, the United States and even Great Britain altogether represent just a small part of the whole world.

Now, it is obvious at the same time that some day, if they balance each other, they are going to try to influence people and make friends. This is typically human. Now, where are we going to find our friends, and how are we going to influence people; and this, after all, is just foreign policy. It is diplomacy and foreign policy.

Well, there is a point which has been magnificently emphasized by Bishop Oxnem, and it is this: That the foreign policy of these democracies must be based upon the ideas and the ethics and the morals of a democratic people. Obviously, it is true.

by : JAMES B. CAREY

#43

Delivered at the Conference of THE NATION ASSOCIATES

On: AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN LASTING PEACE
At the Hotel Astor, New York, October 7th, 1944

We recognize, and certainly the C.I.O. emphasizes, that the worker is the basis of the whole American economy. Today, according to Treasury figures, we have 64 million wage-earners of all categories in the United States, but there are 21½ million getting less than \$1000 per year. There are 44½ million getting between \$1000 and two thousand dollars a year. In other words, 70 percent of the wage earners of the United States are getting less than \$2000 a year even during a period when war has forced our economy to operate at high levels.

Labor has made some progress, however. The C.I.O. is doing a job with Negroes and women and wage earners in general, doing a job in the interest of the entire nation, and our demands for the future are modest. We expect to receive a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour acquired by legislation, and, in addition, by the economic strength of the workers in this country.

We expect, in addition to that, to increase the wages of all the workers and give our businessmen the confidence that they need through a guaranteed market resulting from a guaranteed annual wage at high enough levels to keep our industries in operation.

Now, our people are talking full production and full employment and providing job opportunities for the veterans returning from the military areas in the world, and for women. But I for one, am not too certain that we are going to have the idealistic world

Remarks made from the floor by: AGNES SHEDLEY

At THE NATION ASSOCIATES conference on:
AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE AND
MAINTAIN LASTING PEACE.

#44

at the Hotel Astor, New York City,
October 7th, 1944.

The last two people who spoke, I think, touched the heart of our problem here. This gentleman who spoke so eloquently, spoke of Europe, and I mean to call your attention to four hundred million Indians and four hundred and fifty million Chinese, and when we speak of peace, and when we speak of Dumbarton Oaks, or of the Finance Conference up at New Hampshire, could you tell me, any of you here, if the people of China or the people of India or the people of the Dutch Indies or Indo-China were represented? Not one of them. Who represented China? Even Dr. Sun Fo, the son of Sun Yat Sen, who has just written his powerful book, he is the member of the Kwantung in China, and he has said that his party represents less than one percent of The Chinese people.

The great democratic forces of China, like you people, cannot even hope. They have no voice in the councils that are going to determine their future, in Dumbarton Oaks or any place else. I will mention one little incident.

At the end of 1940, Professor Mai made a speech before the Finance College of Chungking, of which he was the Dean, and he exposed the corruption of the highest officials and of war profiteering, and he immediately disappeared. He was arrested and has been imprisoned ever since. He was once told that if he went back to his students to retract what he had said, that he would be released. The detectives took him back and he stood before the students and he repeated his first speech. Then he said, "I sent my family away, I knew what was coming."

WHAT FARMERS HOPE FOR IN THE POSTWAR WORLD

Remarks by Paul Sifton, Director of Labor & Public Relations of the National Farmers Union, at THE NATION Conference on Creation of a Lasting Peace, Hotel Astor, New York City, 2 P.M., Oct. 7, 1944.

James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, has asked me to lay before you the highlights of farmers' postwar hopes, fears and intentions, insofar as is possible.

First, let's have a few definitions. The top third of approximately six million farm families market approximately 83% of all farm products reaching the commercial markets. The other four million farm families market only 13%.

The top tenth of farmers have more than 50% of the net farm income. That totalled \$12 billions last year, will approximate \$12.2 billions this year.

If our postwar economy should drop to 1940 levels, farm income would be only about \$7.4 billions. At that level, of about \$100 billions national income--the postwar level assumed by General Motors in its \$500 million reconversion plans--about 1,000,000 farm families would be pushed off their own land to compete with about 500,000 farm laborers and 12 or more million unemployed city wage-earners for fewer and fewer jobs at lower and lower wages.

Farm tenancy, after an increase year by year in this century, began to decline in the 1935 census reports. The percentage of tenancy increased from 28.1% in 1920 to 38.8 in 1925 and to 42.4 in 1930. By 1935 it had been brought back to 42.1 and by 1940 to 38.7.

In 1920, the percentage of share-croppers was 17.5%; in 1925 it was 19.9 and in 1930 it had gone up to 24.1. By 1935, it had been brought down to 20.9 and by 1940 to 18. The decline in the status of the family farmer has already been checked, brought to a full stop and reversed.

While some New Deal farm programs tended to accelerate concentration of ownership (as under the AAA benefit payments which put a premium on large ownership and operation) other New Deal programs have worked in the opposite direction. For example, the Farm Security Administration has restored to security on the land some 950,000 farm families.

Family-type farming, the fortress of American democracy and freedom, the very symbol of independence, enterprise and thrift, has been defended and strengthened. But it is not yet secure. A postwar return to pre-war chronic mass unemployment and so-called food "surpluses" can wipe out the gains of the past twelve years and set millions of farm folk again to tramping out the Grapes of Wrath, wandering the country over in search of the barest necessities of life. One million farm men now in the armed services would return to find almost nothing of that for which they fought.

Family-type farmers have chiefly their own labor and know-how to sell. Factory-type farming merchandizes capital and the labor or others.

The big farm operator, hiring his labor at low wages, immune to all labor and social legislation and therefore able to show a lower unit cost of production than the operator who must feed, clothe, shoe, house, and educate his family the year round, can better survive the boom-and-bust cycles. And in the end, he can actually take advantage of those fluctuations to close out and take over the land of family operators.

The big operator's immediate selfish interest lies in blocking development of small farmer cooperatives for the buying of supplies and the selling of their products, in forcing the family competitor off the land to replenish the pool of cheap labor.

Here the interest of big farm operators ties in with big industry. This explains the coalition of Big Agriculture, Big Industry and banks which has attempted since Pearl Harbor to strengthen the Farm Security Administration, to cut off government credit facilities, to lift loan rates to levels charged by private lending agencies, to gag and deprive other federal agencies of functions, transferring them to the Federal and State Extension Services, which in many important agricultural states, including New York, are under the control of private farm organizations.

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For Release:

Address by: LAWRENCE K. ROSINGER

X-PN4900

Discussant at session on: AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY
AND ITS RELATION TO WORLD PEACE

N 3

At the conference of: THE NATION ASSOCIATES

#46

On: U. S. FAR EASTERN POLICY AND LASTING PEACE

At the Hotel Astor, New York City, October 7th, 1944.

I cover Far Eastern affairs for the Foreign Policy Association. But I am speaking as an individual and not expressing the opinions of the Association.

Now, frequently in the course of the present war we have heard complaints come from commanders in the Far East, particularly from General MacArthur, and from Stilwell and Chennault, that the Far East was the last stop on the line. I think there were good military reasons for dealing with the European War first. I would like to urge, though, that in our thinking about the Far East or about the world, we assign to the Far East as important a position as we assign to Europe, because I believe that the conflicts among the powers that have been referred to by previous speakers are just as sharp or potentially just as sharp in Asia as they are in Europe. In fact, you can find them expressing themselves in some ways in a more concrete fashion.

For example, the interest of the United States and of the Soviet Union in developments in China is more crucial to both of them than their interest in the future of Austria. Or, let us say, America's interest in China is more crucial to it than its interest in the future of Poland. That is, there is a gradation of levels in the international interests of any country, even though we are interested in what happens everywhere.

First of all, it must be said that American Far Eastern policy is by no means a fully developed thing at the present time. There are several reasons for this:

One reason is that the Far Eastern war is by no means in its main phase. In Europe we are in the last stages. No matter how many months may be involved, we are in the last stages of dealing with Germany. In the Far East, we cannot even be sure as yet that the power line-up against Japan is as yet complete. That is, in the next six months or nine months the Soviet Union may come into the war against Japan. Obviously, with the Russians not in the Far Eastern War we cannot plan

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For Release:

Address by: ALVIN H. HANSEN, of Harvard University

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On: HOW FULL EMPLOYMENT MAY BE SECURED - AT THE
SESSION ON ECONOMIC SECURITY AS A CARDINAL
FACTOR IN INSURING PEACE

#47

At the conference of: THE NATION ASSOCIATES

On: AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN
LASTING PEACE

At the Hotel Astor, New York City, October 8, 1944, 10:00 A.M.

We are all very much concerned about the problem of securing an effective world political organization in order to maintain the peace of the world. After World War I, this country went isolationist on political lines.

This time, I think we have learned our lesson on that score. This time I think we shall be willing to cooperate with other countries in the establishment of a world political organization designed to maintain the peace of the world. However, a very grave question confronts us: Whether we do not stand in grave danger of going isolationist after this war on economic lines?

Now, I am convinced that a world political organization to maintain the peace of the world is not enough; that if we do not follow with economic policies that will give a world political organization a chance to succeed, then we shall discover that the mere organization itself is not going to accomplish what we had expected.

Therefore, I do believe that we are a little inclined to over-stress political matters and we are a little inclined to under-stress economic matters, and particularly with respect to our relations with the outside world.

I am convinced that there is an intimate relation between the tremendous depression that came upon the entire world in the beginning of 1929 and the mess that we are now in, between that depression and the war that followed.

It is true that we did not manage our affairs well at the end of World War I. It is true that there was much to be criticised in the Treaty of Versailles. It is true that a great many mistakes were made. Nevertheless, I think progress was being made, and if we could have gone forward from the late '20's to higher and higher levels of output, income and standards of living, and full employment throughout the world, then I am disposed to believe that the liberal and progressive and democratic forces throughout the world would have grown stronger and stronger and that we should not have come into this World War.

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N 3

By: Henry Lee Moon, former Regional Racial Relations Adviser to
Federal Public Housing Authority

#48

On: What the Negroes Hope For - at the session on
THE ELECTION AND AMERICA'S FUTURE

Conference on AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN LASTING PEACE

Held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, October 7, 1944, 2 p.m.

"WHAT THE NEGRO HOPES FOR IN THE POST WAR WORLD"

By Henry Lee Moon

Address to be delivered at the Conference of
The Nation Associates, Hotel Astor, New York,
October 7th, 1944.

What the Negro hopes for in the post war world is simple and obvious. His hopes may be summed up in a phrase -- full equality and the end of Jim Crow. In this, the race is united as never before. Indeed, the attainment of that goal is today more than a mere hope. It is now the grim determination of all elements within the race.

It is a mistake to assume, as many white persons appear to do, that this demand is something artificial -- something cooked up and stimulated by the Negro press and other spokesmen for the race. Rather, it is a demand which wells up from the masses and is merely articulated by the militant Negro press and the responsible Negro leaders. Indeed, it is not uncommon to find among the masses a more insistent demand for equal rights than that voiced by the leaders. This determination to achieve equality will certainly be re-enforced by the return of nearly a million veterans embittered by the discriminations they have encountered in the armed services.

What do we mean when we say that we hope for equality? Simply this; that we Negroes are entitled to and must have every right, privilege and opportunity accorded to any other citizen. We must have equal opportunity for the development of individual personality and the enjoyment of life. This is little enough to hope for. We need this not alone for ourselves; America needs it to become a truly democratic nation. There are certain basic equalities without which that objective cannot be gained. They are economic, political, civil and educational.

We must have the right to work, to be upgraded, to occupy any position for which we may be individually qualified by training, experience and skill. We must have the opportunity to demonstrate our abilities in the industrial field.

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By RAY JOSEPHS, Author "Argentine Diary"

X-PN4 900
N 3

On: SOUTH AMERICA'S ROLE IN THE POST-WAR WORLD
at the session on
FOREIGN POLICY AND WORLD ORGANIZATION

#49

Conference on: AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE
AND MAINTAIN PEACE

Held at the Astor Hotel, New York City
October 7th, 1944, at 8:00 P. M.

I have been invited here this evening to discuss "Foreign Policy and South America's Role in Permanent Peace." This is no easy task for anybody, especially a Norteamericano. That a gringo should have been called upon to discuss the subject before an organization such as this will probably cause some Latin Americans to shake their heads and mumble darkly under their breaths. But they need have little fear that these remarks are those of another once-over-lightly journalist. In the brief time available here I want to talk about Latin America's role in permanent peace. But I want to do it from Latin America's own point of view.

I have just returned to the United States after almost five years in Latin America. I went down there early in 1940 as a roving correspondent for a Philadelphia newspaper. My assignment was to whisk thru eighteen of the twenty republics south of the border, pick up all the color, excitement and glamor I could find and get back in six weeks. Nothing was said about anything more serious. My editors--reflecting what they felt were the interests of their readers--believed señoritas and palm trees and romantic gauches on the pampas just summed up North America's interest in South America. That feeling, I'm happy to say, has changed. Being down in Latin America, it changed for me much more quickly than for those who had no opportunity to go south. But we Norteamericanos are still living in something of a dream world when it comes to considering our good neighbors to the south, either from the point of view of what they are like and how they do things, to the issue we are discussing tonight--how and what they feel about our foreign policy and their role in permanent peace.

In recent months I have sat at cafe tables, ministries and newspaper offices, in homes and clubs with hundreds of Latin Americans in almost every country south of the Rio Grande.

We have talked--often far into the night--about this very question--some-

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H50

Address by: NORMAN M. LITTELL, Assistant United States Attorney General
 On: MINORITIES - KEYSTONE OF DEMOCRACY - at the Luncheon Forum
 Conference on AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN LASTING PEACE
 Held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, October 8, 1944 at 1:00 P.M.

In recent years we have tiptoed gingerly along the greatest abyss of history. We still stare down into it with mixed feelings of relief at our narrow escape, and horror on seeing those who did not escape.

Not since the fall of Constantinople in 1453 and the spread of Greek learning into the western world opened the door of modern history, - indeed, not since the dawn of the Christian epoch brought the light of day to a brutal pagan world, - has humanity witnessed such a spectacular and disorderly retreat of the human spirit into the dark ages. In that long span of history, we had toiled toilsomely up out of the shadows of human nature into the sunlight and perspectives of that measure of civilization which we have today. The fruits of these efforts are all about us in countless moral restraints and human practices which collectively form a solid bulwark of habit and conduct quite ample to frustrate, if not completely overwhelm, latent impulses towards primitive brutality.

Look around. While these fruits of generations of painstaking effort are all about us, they are so complacently taken for granted as a part of our environment that we forget them and their origins. A vast system of courts is dedicated through countless decisions to attaining justice, so that no man may be harmed in his person or his reputation nor deprived of his property except by law. In the political sphere, representative government strives (depending on the men we elect) to see that too great aggregations of property and economic power do not accumulate to suppress the opportunities for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness assured to us in our Constitutional compact. Schools, hospitals, charities and countless other institutions, even to dog pounds, implement a firm order of justice and mercy fortified by law, for even dumb animals which have worked or lived in partnership

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By: Professor Menley O. Hudson, Judge, Permanent Court of International Justice #51
at The Hague.

On: World Organization and Permanent Peace - at the session on
FOREIGN POLICY AND WORLD ORGANIZATION.

Conference on AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN LASTING PEACE

Held at the Hotel Astor, New York, October 7, 1944, at 8 p.m.

The problem of preventing a third world war presents itself to our generation as a staggering challenge. Unless we would fritter away the great opportunity of our time, unless we are willing to lose a peace bought with such toll and sacrifice, we must mobilize the intelligence of mankind in organizing the world of States to safeguard the security of all peoples.

We shall proceed, of course, with serious limitations. Chief of them, perhaps, is the fact that we must act before the healing of the rifts which the war has produced, while we ourselves are in the grip of war psychology. In the years following 1919, most of us were only too conscious of the serious consequences of war psychology on the Treaty of Versailles. Yet few of us now seem to appreciate that our current effort may suffer in a similar way. It may be of some help to us to take note of the fact, to foresee that our prevailing ideas will undergo many changes in the years to come, and to realize that we cannot hope to foist on the future some of the conditions which now obtain.

Another limitation within which we must strive is perhaps as serious. The world will not stand still tomorrow, and it is not for us to ordain what the future shall be. No generation can bind its successors in a straitjacket. Each generation will insist, as ours insists, on meeting its own problems in its own way. Indeed, it may be prone to go further and to flaunt its superiority by belittling the efforts of its predecessor. How else can one explain the attitude now current in many quarters toward some of the constructive steps which were taken twenty-five years ago?

We can appreciate these limitations without any disposition to conclude that our effort must be unavailing. It would be dangerous for us to cherish false hopes, it would be disloyal for us to hold out expectations which cannot be fulfilled. Our problem is far less concerned with what may happen in the next ten years than with what may come to pass a decade or two decades hence. We can at least hope

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By: BEARDSLEY Ruml, Chairman, Federal Reserve Bank, N.Y.;
Treasurer, R. H. Macy & Co.; Author of Pay-As-You-Go Tax Plan.

#52

On: Fiscal Policy and Employment - at the session on
ECONOMIC SECURITY AS A CARDINAL FACTOR IN INSURING PEACE

Conference on AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN LASTING PEACE

Held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, Sunday, October 8th, 1944 at 10:00 A.M.

Conference of The Nation Associates
October 8, 1944

A Fiscal Program for High Employment

Beardsley Ruml

Today most business men agree that the elimination of mass unemployment is the first requirement for the postwar period. The demonstration of what we and others are able to produce under the rules of a wartime economy is unanswerable evidence of what machines and men and organization can accomplish if their technical capacities are given full rein. And so, for these good reasons, much thought is being given to the ways and means whereby private enterprise may do its full part in achieving high production and high employment in the postwar period.

But it would be folly to expect that business can make the transition from full wartime employment to high peacetime employment without cooperation from public government at every level—federal, state and local.

These measures of cooperation between government and business are good, but they are not enough. In addition, we require for success in the attack by business and government on the danger of mass unemployment a commitment on the part of government that, through an explicit fiscal and monetary policy, it will act when business, as business, cannot act to sustain employment and effective demand.

To put it another way, it is inescapable that the national state, through an explicit and implemented fiscal and monetary policy, must complement and supplement the activities of private business in the maintenance of high production and high employment.

Business wants a fiscal program that will help it create good products, good jobs and good investments. Business does not expect a national fiscal policy to do the work of business for it. It does ask for cooperation in maintaining a flow of purchasing demand that will have some general correspondence to what agriculture, labor and business are able to produce and distribute.

ADOLFO LOPEZ MATEOS
PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA

#53

LA MISION patriótica e internacional DE LA PRENSA

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- 1 Respeto irrestricto del gobierno a la libertad de Prensa
- 2 Rechazo de la idea de una Prensa uniforme o reglamentada
- 3 La responsabilidad de la Prensa frente a sus derechos
- 4 Misión social y política de la Prensa: su mejor obra debe estar al servicio de los ideales y del programa de la REVOLUCION MEXICANA
- 5 Los periodistas paladines de la verdad, de la claridad y de la evidencia: pedagogos de multitudes
- 6 Es preciso que el gobierno, la Prensa y el pueblo se esfuercen por analtecer el periodismo nacional
- 7 Quienes en el extranjero propalan falsas versiones sobre México, no nos conocen

Con una introducción de Antonio Luna Arroyo que incluye lo más saliente de lo expresado por el Sr. Presidente sobre la materia



X-PNS113

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#54

THE
EMPIRE PRESS UNION.

MEMORANDUM,
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
AND
BYE-LAWS.

X-PN 5113

#55

E579

204

The Empire Press Union.

CONFERENCE

between the Visiting Representatives of

Canadian Newspapers

and the

British Press.

Tuesday, July 16th, 1918.

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NEWSPAPERS
of
GREATER BRITAIN
associated with
THE EMPIRE PRESS UNION

With a Foreword by the Chairman.

X-PN 5113
E5Z9

#57

207

THE EMPIRE PRESS UNION.

Its Organisation and Work.

The Empire Press Union was not born in the midst of Armageddon, but even then the rumours of the world-shock were in the air, and the birth was attended by portentous tremors and explosions. Indeed, there was hardly one of the eminent public men who addressed the Imperial Press Conference in London in 1909 who did not use the very word "Armageddon" itself to describe the darkening catastrophe and climax of the universal preparations for war, and Lord Roberts, at one of the sittings, made an uncannily near guess at the kind of event which did in fact precipitate the long-impending collision. "A shot fired in the Balkan Peninsula," he said, "might produce an explosion which would change the fortunes of every remotest colony of our Empire."

The fateful shot of Sarajevo did not reverberate around the world until five years later; and by that time the Imperial Press Conference of 1909 had done more than all other British Imperial conferences before or since to bind the Empire together by a common public sentiment about defence and strategy, and to create the conditions of that unity in war which has amazed our enemies. From the conference there arose immediately the Empire Press Union, and when we come to recall our strokes of good fortune in connection with the great war the almost fortuitous circumstances which brought forth these co-ordinating and propagating and, indeed, so indispensable agencies of communication will fall into no secondary place.

It is strange that it had not occurred earlier to anyone concerned about the unity of the Empire to summon to a conference those whose daily business it is to take account of emotions and projects which affect multitudes in all its widely-scattered parts. Statesmen are few and are necessarily somewhat ahead and remote, and when they get together in a closed room it becomes easy for them, the less-enlightened world being forgotten, to pass resolutions which it may be impossible to carry out for a generation. Journalists, no

1919

X-PWS201

#58

Freies Wort den Führern!

Gewinnung

der öffentlichen Meinung für

voltswichtige Fragen

durch

Presse-Reform

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Die Reichspressestelle #59 der NSDAP.

Von

Dr. Adolf Dresler

Hauptamtsleiter der Reichspressestelle der NSDAP.

Dozent am Institut für Zeitungswissenschaft
der Universität München

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#60



HELMUT SÜNDERMANN
**Der Weg zum Deutschen
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ZENTRALVERLAG DER NSDAP FRANZ EHER NFLG.GMBH

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Dienst an der
Presse
ist Dienst an der
Idee



168

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#62

Die Zeitung im neuen Staat

Grundsätze
nationalsozialistischer Zeitungsgestaltung

von

Fritz Dalchow



Herangsgegeben vom
Reichsverband der deutschen Zeitungsverleger e.V.

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#63

PROBEN AMTSLEITER



Salow

DEINE AUFGABE
DEINE ARBEIT

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#64

An die deutschen Schriftleiter!

**Richtlinien
für die Gesamthaltung
der deutschen Presse**



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